

1) take (took) فترة زمنية + مصدر (or) spend (spent) فترة زمنية + v + ing

- He **took** three hours **to study** his lessons.
- He **spent** three hours **studying** his lessons.

1) They spent three years ..... their degrees in history.

- a) finished      b) finishing      c) to finishing      d) to finish

2) make / let مفعول + مصدر / get / allow / cause مفعول + to + مصدر

- My teacher always **makes** me **study** hard.
- My teacher always **causes** me **to study** hard.

2) My father let me ..... for a walk with my friends.

- a) went      b) go      c) to going      d) to go

3) The more (less) + صفة طويلة ..... , The more (less) + صفة طويلة ..... كلما ..... كلما

The more + صفة طويلة ..... , The + صفة قصيرة + er ..... كلما ..... كلما

- The more** you study, **The higher** marks you get.

3) The more you eat, ..... you are.

- a) the more fat      b) the fatter      c) the fattest      d) fatter

4) won't + مصدر until مضارع بسيط أو تام (or) didn't + مصدر until ماضي تام

- He **won't** come until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
- He **didn't** come until I **had phoned** him.

4) I won't make the salad until I ..... the vegetables well.

- a) washes      b) has washed      c) have washed      d) had washed

5) by + ماضي تام + سنة سابقة ..... (or) by + مستقبل تام + سنة قادمة ..... مستقبل تام

- By 2010, I **had finished** my studies.
- By 2022, I **will have finished** my studies.

5) By 2018, she ..... her own company.

- a) established      b) had established      c) has established      d) will have established

6) By 2025, Giants ..... one of the most famous series in Egypt.

- a) will be      b) had been      c) has been      d) will have been

6) لا يأتي فعل في المضارع أو المستقبل بعد I wish / If only (had + P.P - v + ed - could, would + inf) يأتي

- I wish I **lived** in an developed country. (أمنية في المضارع)
- I wish I **had studied** hard last year. (أمنية في الماضي / ندم)
- I wish I **could join** an engineering faculty next year. (أمنية في المستقبل)
- I wish **to buy** a new car. (في حالة عدم وجود فاعل يأتي بعدها المصدر وتعني يريد)

7) She wishes ..... where she put her purse.

- a) knowing      b) she has known      c) she knows      d) to know

8) If only I ..... my time last year.

- a) wasted      b) have wasted      c) had wasted      d) couldn't waste

7) award (يمنح منحة جائزة مقابل عمل) reward (يكافئ مكافأة مقابل سلوك حسن) rewarding (مجزي)

- He was **awarded** his degree in 2018.
- Teaching is a **rewarding** job.
- I gave him a **reward** as he saved my life.

9) My teacher gave me a - an ..... because I behaved well.

- a) reward      b) awarding      c) ward      d) award

10) Textbook writing can be an intellectually and financially ..... activity.

- a) reward      b) awarding      c) ward      d) award



(8) after / before / when / as soon as + مضارع بسيط أو مضارع تام + مستقبل بسيط (الروابط الزمنية)

- I'll go to bed after I **do** (have done) my homework.
- she **will** call me as soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London.

11) She will sleep as soon as she ..... her homework.

- a) had finished    b) has finished    c) have finished    d) finish

(9) (كاداة ربط) جملة ماضي بسيط + مدة + since + مضارع تام

- I **have** played this game **since** I **was** five.
- It **is** a year **since** I **met** Sief.

12) Your piano playing has really come on since I last ..... you play.

- a) have heard    b) hears    c) heard    d) hear

13) I ..... very busy since I came back from holiday.

- a) have been    b) have had    c) has been    d) was

10) have gone / have been لاحظ الفرق بين

- I **have been** to Alex. = I visited Alex and came back. (ذهبت وعدت)
- I **have gone** to Alex. = I visited Alex and stayed there. (ذهبت ومازالت هناك لم أرجع)

14) Al Daifi ..... Luxor and Aswan.

- a) have been    b) have been to    c) have gone    d) have gone to

(11) إذا ذكرنا مراراً حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر بل نستخدم المضارع التام (وكذلك في الماضي التام)

- Ahmed **has finished** typing **three** reports.
- He **had drunk** five cups of tea.

15) He ..... five detective stories.

- a) has been writing    b) has written    c) written    d) have written

(12) لاحظ استخدام (ever)

- **Has** Jana **ever** travelled abroad? في الاستفهام
- Jana **hasn't ever** finished her homework. مع فعل مساعد منفي
- **No** student has **ever** answered this question. مع الجملة التي تبدأ بـ
- The most exciting novel he has **ever** read was Oliver Twist. التفضيل

16) Have you ..... been to London?

- a) yet    b) just    c) never    d) ever

(13) مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول (as well as / besides / in addition to / along with)

- He **as well as** they **likes** reading books.
- They **along with** he **like** reading books.

17) Mr Abdelhady as well as his children ..... to Mecca since three years.

- a) has had    b) have gone    c) has been    d) have been

(14) لاحظ مع هذه التعبيرات الفعل يتبع الفاعل الثاني (Not only..but also.. / or / either..or / neither..nor)

- Neither Ahmed nor I **am** happy. ○ Not only Jana but also they **are** late.
- Either I or Aya **is** out of the competition.

18) Neither Mostafa Gamal nor his friends ..... wealthy.

- a) has    b) is    c) are    d) have

(15) استخدام التصريف الثالث (P.P) بعد as - well - if أحياناً وهو اختصار لجملة كانت مبنية للمجهول

- The coronation takes place **as planned**. (as it has been planned.)
- Ali is a clever and **well-organised** student.

19) If you has a good education, you will be .....

- a) well-educating    b) good-educated    c) well-education    d) well-educated



(١٦) لاحظ أن الضمائر التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد وعند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير مفرد أيضا

(something / nothing / anything / everything)

- Everything has been prepared as it should have been planned.

20) If I don't wear my glasses, everything ..... just a blur.

- a was      b has      c is      d are

(١٧) الضمائر التالية تأخذ دائما فعل مفرد ولكن عند الإشارة إليها بضمير نستخدم ضمير جمع (they - them - their)

(someone / somebody / no one / nobody / anyone / everyone / everybody / each...

- Somebody has cleaned the house. They have watered the flowers.

- Each student in the group is doing their best.

21) Each of the companies ..... a local charity.

- a are supporting      b supporting      c supports      d support

22) I couldn't find the station, so I asked someone if ..... could direct me.

- a them      b she      c he      d they

(١٨) مجموعة الكلمات التالية دائما ما نستخدمها مع [will] أما إذا وجد دليل مع تلك الكلمات نستخدم [be going to]

think, believe, predict, expect, hope, promise, sure, certainly, probably, perhaps

- I think it will rain.
- It is cloudy. I think it is going to rain.

23) Al Daifi thinks Al Asioly ..... soon.

- a is going to divorce      b divorce      c will divorce      d is divorcing

24) Al Daifi thinks Al Asioly ..... soon. They fight every day.

- a is going to divorce      b divorce      c will divorce      d is divorcing

(١٩) عدم مقداره فعل شيء في المستقبل نتيجة الترتيب لفعل حدث آخر نستخدم مضارع مستمر أو مستقبل مستمر

- I can't meet you tomorrow because I am doing the shopping.
- I can't visit you tomorrow because I will be studying for my exams.

25) Yasser Soltan can't meet us next week as he ..... a Morocco woman.

- a am going to marry      b will marry      c marries      d is marrying

(٢٠) لاحظ يأتي بعد الرقم (صفة أو in والاسم)

- This tower is 90 metres in height (90 metres high).
- Our street is very narrow. It is 3 metres in width (3 metres wide)

26) The Great Pyramid is 137 metres in .....

- a wide      b weight      c height      d high

(٢١) لاحظ الفرق بين

another + اسم مفرد يعد (= one more)

- This tea is nice. I'd like another cup.
- I'd like to stay here for another two days.

other + اسم جمع يعد (أو أحيانا اسم لا يعد)

- I need to research this with other classmates.
- There was certainly other information.

others + v. يمكن أن تأتي في نهاية الجملة

- Some people are rich; others are poor.
- Some writers are greater than others.

27) Would you like ..... cup of tea?

- a the others      b others      c others      d another

28) There is only one ..... person who could help us.

- a the others      b others      c others      d another



## ١٢) لاحظ الفرق بين

- used to + inf. (استعاد أن تعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن)  
 am - is - are used to (v + ing) (معتاد على (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)  
 • I **used to play** football when I was young, but now he isn't.  
 • I'm **used to playing** football.  
 ولكن لاحظ أن am - is - are used to تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لشيء) ويلبها inf.  
 • Wind **is used to sail** ships. • Cotton **is used to make** clothes.

29) He ..... football, but now he isn't.

- a) **is used to play** b) **used to playing** c) **is used to playing** d) **used to play**

30) The saw ..... wood.

- a) **is used to cut** b) **used to cutting** c) **is used to cutting** d) **used to cut**

## ١٣) لاحظ الفرق بين

- win (يكتسب (قوة أو رزق) مقابل عمل earn يفوز يكسب (كأس / مباراة / .....)  
 gain (يكتسب يحصل على شيء معنوي مفيد) (خبرة معرفة معلومات شهرة) أو زيادة في الوزن والسرعة والكمية  
 • AL Ahly will **win** the cup. • The plane **gained** speed to take off.  
 • You **gained** much information from the meeting.  
 • People work hard to **earn** money.

31) He ..... a reputation as being a staunch defender of civil rights.

- a) **gained** b) **won** c) **earned** d) **beat**

32) He ..... the award for best actor, and deservedly so.

- a) **gained** b) **won** c) **earned** d) **beat**

## ١٤) لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعد اسم

second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

- I usually have a **ten-minute** break for coffee at midday.  
 • Our company held a **five - hour** meeting.  
 في حالة وجود كلمة time بعد الكلمات السابقة تستخدم (s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع  
 • in a **week's** time. • in **two weeks'** time.

33) Astronauts have ..... mission to do some repairs.

- a) **a ten-days'** b) **a ten-days** c) **a ten-day** d) **ten-day**

34) I will have finished all my exams in three .....

- a) **week time** b) **weeks time** c) **weeks' time** d) **week's time**

## ١٥) لاحظ الفرق بين

- experience (الخبرة) ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين (لا تجمع) / يجرب  
 experiences (مواقف أو تجارب أو خبرات في الحياة) (تجمع)  
 experiment (تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شيء ما أو التوصل لنتائج)  
 • They offered me the job because I had a lot of **experience**.  
 • She had some interesting **experiences** while she was travelling.  
 • Teachers usually **do** simple **experiments** in the laboratory.

35) Mr Badr had some interesting ..... while travelling.

- a) **experiment** b) **experiments** c) **experiences** d) **experience**

36) Did you ..... any ill effects from the treatment?

- a) **experiment** b) **experiments** c) **experiences** d) **experience**

37) Mr Farouk know from past ..... that he can't judge someone by their appearance.

- a) **experiment** b) **experiments** c) **experienced** d) **experience**



26) It is time to + inf. (or) It is time for + n. (or) It is time + فاعل + Past simple لقد حان وقت

⊙ It is time to have lunch.

⊙ It is time for lunch.

⊙ It is time Ali had lunch.

38) It is time Toka ..... Beni Suef with her family.

ⓐ to visit

ⓑ visit

ⓒ visits

ⓓ visited

(٢٧) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

.... ('d) would rather + inf.

(للتفضيل) يأتي بعدها مصدر بدون to

.... ('d) would rather + inf. .... than + inf. يفضل شيء على شيء

.... ('d) would rather + فاعل + Past simple

⊙ I'd rather go to the cinema.

⊙ I'd rather read novels than watch TV.

⊙ I'd rather Ali went to the cinema.

39) I'd rather watch TV than ..... novels.

ⓐ reading

ⓑ read

ⓒ reads

ⓓ to reading

40) I'd rather all my classmates ..... calm during the lessons

ⓐ stayed

ⓑ staying

ⓒ stay

ⓓ to stay

(٢٨) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

..... prefer to + inf. (or) V + ing

يفضل

..... ('d) would prefer to + inf.

يفضل

..... prefer + V + ing. + to + V + ing يفضل شيء على شيء

⊙ He prefers to play tennis.

⊙ He prefers playing tennis.

⊙ He prefers playing tennis to playing volleyball.

41) Jana prefers having meat to ..... fish.

ⓐ has

ⓑ had

ⓒ having

ⓓ have

42) I'd prefer ..... at home tonight.

ⓐ stayed

ⓑ staying

ⓒ stay

ⓓ to stay

(٢٩) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

..... help + مفعول + inf. (or) to + inf. (or) with + n -

⊙ He helped me do my homework.

⊙ He helped me to do my homework.

⊙ He helped me with my homework.

43) They helped their mother ..... the flat

ⓐ to tidy

ⓑ to tidying

ⓒ tidying

ⓓ with tidy

(٣٠) لاحظ الفرق بين

graduate from يتخرج من (الجامعة أو الكلية) يتطور a graduate of خريج (الجامعة أو الكلية)

graduate with a degree in يتخرج بشهادة في (التخصص)

⊙ She graduated from the Faculty of Arts.

⊙ She is a graduate of the Faculty of Arts.

⊙ She graduated with a degree in English.

44) Lorna graduated ..... the University of London.

ⓐ of

ⓑ from

ⓒ to

ⓓ in

45) Tom has just graduated with first-class honours ..... psychology.

ⓐ of

ⓑ from

ⓒ to

ⓓ in

46) She graduated from being a secretary ..... to running her own department.

ⓐ of

ⓑ from

ⓒ to

ⓓ in



(٢١) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد (after - before - while) يأتي بعدهم V + ing ولكن لاحظ P.P + Having

- I had done my homework **before** watching TV.
- **After** doing his homework, he watched TV. ○ **While** playing, I fell down.
- **Having done** his homework, he watched TV.

47) After ..... my lunch, I like having some sleep.

- a I ate                      ○ b I eat                      ○ c I had eaten                      ○ d I will eat

48) He fell asleep while ..... his homework.

- a did                      ○ b doing                      ○ c I was doing                      ○ d I did

49) ..... painted, his room looked new.

- a Having                      ○ b Having been                      ○ c On                      ○ d Had

(٢٢) لاحظ تلك الروابط في بداية الجملة (no sooner - scarcely - hardly)

No sooner  
Scarcely  
Hardly

had

الفاعل

P.P

than  
when  
when

ماضي بسيط

- No sooner **had** Jana **studied** English, **than** she slept.
- **Hardly** **had** Toka **cooked** the food, **when** she went out.

50) No sooner ..... studied English, than she slept.

- a Jana had                      ○ b had Jana                      ○ c Jana has                      ○ d has Jana

(٢٣) لاحظ تلك الروابط (after that - before that)

after = before that → ماضي تام → ماضي بسيط

before = after that → ماضي بسيط → ماضي تام

- **Before that** he **had done** his homework, he **watched** TV.
- He **had done** his homework **after that** he **watched** TV.

51) He wrote two letters. After that, he ..... an action film.

- a saw                      ○ b had seen                      ○ c was seeing                      ○ d has seen

(٢٤) الفرق بين while / on / during

نستخدم بعد while ماضي مستمر والجملة الثانية ماضي بسيط

- **While** I **was watching** TV, the light **went** out. حدث قطع الآخر
- **While** Jana **was watching** TV, Toka **was studying** English. حدثان مستمران
- **While** playing, I fell down. إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (v + ing)

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد while إذا كان الفعل الأساسي verb to be

- **While** I **was** at street, I **fell** off my bike.
- **On arriving**, he **found** the light on.
- **During the game**, he **got** hurt.

52) ....., the man was taken back to prison.

- a On arresting                      ○ b As soon as arresting                      ○ c When arrested                      ○ d Having arrested

53) While I ..... the book, the lights went out.

- a have read                      ○ b had read                      ○ c reading                      ○ d was reading

54) ..... waiting hours, all of them felt bored.

- a After                      ○ b While                      ○ c During                      ○ d On



(٢٥) لاحظ في الحالة الصغرى (if)

لا بد أن تكون الحقيقة عامة وليست خاصة وإذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة تستخدم الحالة الأولى وتتحول الحقيقة العامة إلى خاصة باستخدام اسم إشارة (this- these...) أو باستخدام صفة ملكية (my - his - her) ارتباط حدوث الفعل بمكان محدد أو بتوقيت محدد أو ما يدل على ذلك:

- ⊙ If **those** goats eat the bark on a tree, the tree **will die**.
- ⊙ If the plants **on our farm** get very thirsty, we **will irrigate** them.

55) If you boil water in this pot, it ..... into steam.

- Ⓐ turn
- Ⓑ turns
- Ⓒ will turn
- Ⓓ would turn

(٢٦) لاحظ الفرق بين

work عمل / مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد) job وظيفة مهنة (اسم يعد)  
career مهنة / الحياة العملية للفرد profession (تحتاج إلى مؤهلات مهنة)

- ⊙ I have got a lot of **work** to do.
- ⊙ He started his **career** five years ago.
- ⊙ He has got a **job** as a teacher.
- ⊙ Nurses belongs to medical **profession**.

56) Mohammed Salah's..... took off after he had joined The Premier League .

- Ⓐ job
- Ⓑ work
- Ⓒ profession
- Ⓓ career

57) He's a doctor by .....

- Ⓐ job
- Ⓑ work
- Ⓒ profession
- Ⓓ career

(٢٧) لاحظ الفرق بين

degree مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان grade درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي licence رخصة

- ⊙ Temperature rose as high as 40 **degrees**.
- ⊙ She has a **degree** in physics.
- ⊙ My son is in the fifth **grade**.
- ⊙ I could get a pilot's **licence**.

58) He was copped for driving without a ..... last week.

- Ⓐ grade
- Ⓑ will
- Ⓒ licence
- Ⓓ degree

59) He has attained the highest ..... in his music exams.

- Ⓐ grade
- Ⓑ degree
- Ⓒ licence
- Ⓓ disagree

(٢٨) يمكن حذف كل من (who - which) إذا جاء بعدهم فعل في الحالات التالية:

(أ) إذا جاء بعدهم زمن مستمر وفي هذه الحالة يتم حذف الضمير (be) ويبقى (v+ing) :

► The girl **who** is eating ice cream comes first. = The girl **eating** ice cream...

ب) إذا جاء بعدهم صيغة مبني للمجهول وهنا نحذف أيضا الضمير (verb to be) ويبقى التصريف الثالث للفعل.

► The man **who** is called Omer helps the poor. = The man **called** Omer .....

60) The man, ..... the car, is called Seif.

- Ⓐ that is driving
- Ⓑ driven
- Ⓒ driving
- Ⓓ who driving

61) The programmes.....on TV these days aim at solving the people's problems.

- Ⓐ which shown
- Ⓑ shown
- Ⓒ showing
- Ⓓ show them

(٢٩) لاحظ أهم حروف الجر بالإنجليزية

take	make	give
take on يتولى مسؤولية	make from يصنع من (تفصيل)	give out يوزع
take place in يحدث	make of يصنع من	give off ينتج
take part in يشارك في	make up يولف / يبتز	give up يستسلم / يتقاع عن
take off تقاع / يخلع / يأخذ أجازة	make up for يعرض	give away يتخلى عن / يتبرع
take in	break	up
take care of يعتنى به	break down يتعطل / ينهار	clear up يحل
take turns يتناوب الأدوار	break into يقتحم	set up يؤسس / يقيم
take up يشغل	break out تندلع / تشب	bring up يربى



(١٠) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

each - every - either - neither (is - was - has - V+S) (لعل مفرد قد يكون)

each - either - neither + of + (اسم جمع) + (is - was - has - V+S) (لعل مفرد قد يكون)

- Every student here is clever. Each of students is clever.
- Either book has useful information. Either of my students gets the full mark.
- Neither student is clever. Neither of my students is clever.
- Every student here is clever. (لا يمكننا قول every of)

62) In football, each team ..... eleven players.

- a are      b were      c have      d has

63) Each of the books ..... a different colour.

- a has      b are      c were      d have

64) Neither restaurant ..... expensive.

- a has      b are      c were      d is

(١١) لاحظ ما يأتي بعد

صفة / حال (فقط بدون اسم)      so      اسم مفرد بعد (a - an) + صفة (many - few - much - little)      that      جملة

- It was so dark that we could hardly see.
- I have so many toys that you can share me.

صفة / حال (فقط)      such      اسم مفرد - صفة / حال (a - an)      اسم جمع أو لا بعد - صفة / حال      that      جملة

- It was such a useful book that Farouk read it twice.
- We are such clever boys that we can get the high marks.

صفة / حال (فقط)      too      صفة / حال (اسم ضمير مفعول)      to      مصدر

- The sea is too cold to swim in.
- The coffee was too hot for Ali Dairi to drink.

صفة / حال (إيجابي)      enough      اسم / ضمير مفعول      enough for      صفة / حال (إيجابي)      to      مصدر

- Ali is clever enough to answer the difficult questions.
- Do you have enough money to pay for your train fare and taxis?
- She didn't study enough so she failed. ● I am sure he will run quickly enough.

65) The student found the exam ..... easy to answer well.

- a so      b such      c enough      d too

66) The book was so ..... that I couldn't put it down.

- a good      b a good      c will      d a well

67) It was ..... nice coffee that I had two cups.

- a so      b such      c such a      d so much

مربيا بالأسواق

كتاب مراجعة  
ليلة الامتحان العملاقة  
للصف الثالث الثانوي

اللهم  
علم  
ينفتح به

بنوافر بالمكتبات

كتاب مهارات العملاقة  
كتاب قاموس العملاقة